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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/803,432	03/09/2001	Margaret Therese Kelliher	RD-27,942	6951
41838	7590	07/07/2005	EXAMINER	
			LY, ANH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2162	

DATE MAILED: 07/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/803,432	KELLIHER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Anh Ly	2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 April 2005.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09 March 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is response to Applicants' Response filed on 04/28/2005.
2. Claims 1-22 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pub. No.: US 2004/0215664 A1 of Hennings et al. (hereinafter Hennings) in view of Pub. No.: US 2002/0032677 A1 of Morgenthaler et al. (hereinafter Morgenthaler).

With respect to claim 1, Hennings teaches adding an HTML keyword to the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of information (see figs. 7-9; the displayed HTML document having a plurality of categories of information and each category as a keyword that added to the HTML document for searching the content: sections 0090-0091 and figs. 9);

uploading the HTML document on the web site (the HTML content to be uploaded from the web site server to a browser at render time (sections 0042 and 0079); and

creating an up-to-date web page for the respective one of the plurality of categories of information from the search result wherein the up-to-date web page includes the link to the HTML documents containing the HTML keyword (using Frontpage of Microsoft application program to create a web page or an up-to-date web page: sections 0007 and 0033).

Hennings teaches searching web site information to the use of hyperlinks on computer networks and the use of hyperlinks with embedded textual content and adding HTML keyword to one or more linked documents and displaying pages that contain hyperlinks to the linked document. Hennings does not clearly teach activating a search in the directory when the respective one of the plurality

of categories of information is selected, the search containing at least the HTML keyword and calling a search engine to execute the activated search and produce a search result wherein the search result identifiers a link to the HTML document in the directory containing the HTML keyword.

However, Morgenthaler teaches a tree directory each category is a directory or subdirectory containing the web site or web page and pertinent information (sections 0009, 0101 and 0162, see figs 6 and 20) and search engines retrieve the websites and webpages matching the text or topic query or keyword and displays the results to the Internet user (sections 0010-0011).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Morgenthaler, wherein the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of information in the system provided therein (Hennings's figs. 7-9), would incorporate the use of directory having the respective one of plurality of categories of information is selected, in the same conventional manner as described by Morgenthaler (sections 0009, and 0162, see fig. 6). The motivation being to provide other information to a user before the user selects a hyperlink to access a linked resource and enable the user to find desired web page content more efficiently.

With respect to claim 2, Hennings teaches wherein the step of creating an up-to-today web page is dynamically performed by the search engines while calling the activated search (sections 0037 and 0090).

With respect to claim 3, Hennings teaches further comprising the step of returning the dynamically created HTML document to a user of the web site (sections 0018 and 0033).

With respect to claim 4, Hennings teaches wherein the HTML keyword is added to HTML header (sections 0079-0080 and 0088).

With respect to claim 5, Hennings teaches wherein the HTML keyword is added to metatag filed of the HTML header (sections 0008, 0066, 0079-0080 and 0088; also see fig. 4).

With respect to claim 6, Hennings teaches a method for adding an HTML as discussed in claim 1.

Hennings teaches searching web site information to the use of hyperlinks on computer networks and the use of hyperlinks with embedded textual content and adding HTML keyword to one or more linked documents and displaying pages that contain hyperlinks to the linked document. Hennings does not clearly teach wherein the directory comprises a plurality of directories, each of the plurality of directories corresponding to a respective one of the plurality of categories of information.

However, Morgenthaler teaches a tree directory each category is a directory or subdirectory containing the web site or web page and pertinent information (sections 0009, 0101, 0157-0158 and 0162, see figs 6, 16 and 20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Morgenthaler, wherein the HTML document wherein the HTML

keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of information in the system provided therein (Hennings's figs. 7-9), would incorporate the use of directory having the respective one of plurality of categories of information is selected, in the same conventional manner as described by Morgenthaler (sections 0009, and 0162, see fig. 6). The motivation being to provide other information to a user before the user selects a hyperlink to access a linked resource and enable the user to find desired web page content more efficiently.

With respect to claim 7, Hennings teaches a method for adding an HTML as discussed in claim 1.

Hennings teaches searching web site information to the use of hyperlinks on computer networks and the use of hyperlinks with embedded textual content and adding HTML keyword to one or more linked documents and displaying pages that contain hyperlinks to the linked document. Hennings does not clearly teach wherein the step of activating a search is performed when a user of the web site selects the respective one of the plurality of categories.

However, Morgenthaler teaches search engines retrieve the websites and webpages matching the text or topic query or keyword and displays the results to the Internet user (sections 0010-0011).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Morgenthaler, wherein the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of

information in the system provided therein (Hennings's figs. 7-9), would incorporate the use of directory having the respective one of plurality of categories of information is selected, in the same conventional manner as described by Morgenthaler (sections 0009, and 0162, see fig. 6). The motivation being to provide other information to a user before the user selects a hyperlink to access a linked resource and enable the user to find desired web page content more efficiently.

With respect to claim 8, Hennings teaches adding an HTML keyword to the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of information (see figs. 7-9, the displayed HTML document having a plurality of categories of information and each category as a keyword that added to the HTML document for searching the content: sections 0090-0091 and figs. 9);

uploading the HTML document on the web site (the HTML content to be uploaded from the web site server to a browser at render time (sections 0042 and 0079); and

creating an up-to-date web page for the respective one of the plurality of categories of information from the search result wherein the up-to-date web page includes the link to the HTML documents containing the HTML keyword (using Frontpage of Microsoft application program to create a web page or an up-to-date web page: sections 0007 and 0033).

Hennings teaches searching web site information to the use of hyperlinks on computer networks and the use of hyperlinks with embedded textual content

and adding HTML keyword to one or more linked documents and displaying pages that contain hyperlinks to the linked document. Hennings does not clearly teach activating a search for the HTML keyword of the at least one searchable HTML documents in the respective one of the plurality of directories when the respective one of the plurality of categories of information is selected, the search containing at least the HTML keyword and calling a search engine to execute the activated search and produce a search result containing a respective link to each of the at least one searchable HTML documents in the respective one of the plurality of directories containing the HTML keyword.

However, Morgenthaler teaches a tree directory each category is a directory or subdirectory containing the web site or web page and pertinent information (sections 0009, 0101 and 0162, see figs 6 and 20) and search engines retrieve the websites and webpages matching the text or topic query or keyword and displays the results to the Internet user (sections 0010-0011).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Morgenthaler, wherein the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of information in the system provided therein (Hennings's figs. 7-9), would incorporate the use of directory having the respective one of plurality of categories of information is selected, in the same conventional manner as described by Morgenthaler (sections 0009, and 0162, see fig. 6). The motivation being to provide other information to a user before the user selects a hyperlink to

access a linked resource and enable the user to find desired web page content more efficiently.

With respect to claim 9, Hennings teaches wherein the step of creating an up-to-today web page is dynamically performed by the search engines while calling the activated search (sections 0037 and 0090).

With respect to claim 10, Hennings teaches further comprising the step of returning the dynamically created HTML document to a user of the web site (sections 0018 and 0033).

With respect to claim 11, Hennings teaches wherein the HTML keyword is added to HTML header (sections 0079-0080 and 0088).

With respect to claim 12, Hennings teaches wherein the HTML keyword is added to metatag filed of the HTML header (sections 0008, 0066, 0079-0080 and 0088; also see fig. 4).

With respect to claim 13, Hennings teaches a method for adding an HTML as discussed in claim 8.

Hennings teaches searching web site information to the use of hyperlinks on computer networks and the use of hyperlinks with embedded textual content and adding HTML keyword to one or more linked documents and displaying pages that contain hyperlinks to the linked document. Hennings does not clearly teach wherein the directory comprises a plurality of directories, each of the plurality of directories corresponding to a respective one of the plurality of categories of information.

However, Morgenthaler teaches a tree directory each category is a directory or subdirectory containing the web site or web page and pertinent information (sections 0009, 0101, 0157-0158 and 0162, see figs 6, 16 and 20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Morgenthaler, wherein the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of information in the system provided therein (Hennings's figs. 7-9), would incorporate the use of directory having the respective one of plurality of categories of information is selected, in the same conventional manner as described by Morgenthaler (sections 0009, and 0162, see fig. 6). The motivation being to provide other information to a user before the user selects a hyperlink to access a linked resource and enable the user to find desired web page content more efficiently.

With respect to claim 14, Hennings teaches a method for adding an HTML as discussed in claim 8.

Hennings teaches searching web site information to the use of hyperlinks on computer networks and the use of hyperlinks with embedded textual content and adding HTML keyword to one or more linked documents and displaying pages that contain hyperlinks to the linked document. Hennings does not clearly teach wherein the step of activating a search is performed when a user of the web site selects the respective one of the plurality of categories.

However, Morgenthaler teaches search engines retrieve the websites and webpages matching the text or topic query or keyword and displays the results to the Internet user (sections 0010-0011).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Morgenthaler, wherein the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of information in the system provided therein (Hennings's figs. 7-9), would incorporate the use of directory having the respective one of plurality of categories of information is selected, in the same conventional manner as described by Morgenthaler (sections 0009, and 0162, see fig. 6). The motivation being to provide other information to a user before the user selects a hyperlink to access a linked resource and enable the user to find desired web page content more efficiently.

With respect to claim 15, Hennings teaches determining a plurality of searches wherein each respective one of the plurality of searches corresponding to a respective one of the plurality of categories of information, each of the plurality of searches being executed by a search engine (sections 0093-0094 and 0096);

assigning a keyword for each respective one of the plurality of categories of information (see fig. 7-9, the keyword for each category is defined such as Cruise, trains and Tours and section 0092);

creating at least one HTML document to be searched by the search engine using at least one of the plurality of searches and at least one assigned keyword wherein the at least one assigned keyword is included in an HTML header of the at least one HTML document (figs. 7-9, sections 0029-0030; also see sections 0090-0091); and

creating a hypertext reference for providing the search engine with the at least one of the plurality of searches, the hypertext reference including an assigned keyword wherein the hypertext reference directs the search engine to search a respective directory (figs. 7-9, sections 0033 and 0036).

Hennings teaches searching web site information to the use of hyperlinks on computer networks and the use of hyperlinks with embedded textual content and adding HTML keyword to one or more linked documents and displaying pages that contain hyperlinks to the linked document. Hennings does not clearly teach deciding on a plurality of categories of information to be displayed on a web site, and setup a plurality of directories wherein each respective one of the pluralities of directories corresponds to a respective one of plurality of categories of information, each of the plurality of directories for containing at least one searchable HTML document.

However, Morgenthaler teaches a tree directory each category is a directory or subdirectory containing the web site or web page and pertinent information (sections 0009, 0101 and 0162, see figs 6 and 20) and search engines retrieve the websites and webpages matching the text or topic query or keyword and displays the results to the Internet user (sections 0010-0011).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Morgenthaler, wherein the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of information in the system provided therein (Hennings's figs. 7-9), would incorporate the use of directory having the respective one of plurality of categories of information is selected, in the same conventional manner as described by Morgenthaler (sections 0009, and 0162, see fig. 6). The motivation being to provide other information to a user before the user selects a hyperlink to access a linked resource and enable the user to find desired web page content more efficiently.

With respect to claim 16, Hennings teaches a method for maintaining a web site via searching as discussed in claim 15.

Hennings teaches searching web site information to the use of hyperlinks on computer networks and the use of hyperlinks with embedded textual content and adding HTML keyword to one or more linked documents and displaying pages that contain hyperlinks to the linked document. Hennings does not clearly teach further comprising the step of deciding on groups of the plurality of categories of information and subgroups of the plurality of categories of information to be displayed on the web site.

However, Morgenthaler teaches search engines retrieve the websites and webpages matching the text or topic query or keyword and displays the results to the Internet user (see figs 6, 16 and 17, sections 0010-0011 and 0157-0158).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Morgenthaler, wherein the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of information in the system provided therein (Hennings's figs. 7-9), would incorporate the use of directory having the respective one of plurality of categories of information is selected, in the same conventional manner as described by Morgenthaler (sections 0009, and 0162, see fig. 6). The motivation being to provide other information to a user before the user selects a hyperlink to access a linked resource and enable the user to find desired web page content more efficiently.

With respect to claim 17, Hennings teaches a method for maintaining a web site via searching as discussed in claim 15.

Hennings teaches searching web site information to the use of hyperlinks on computer networks and the use of hyperlinks with embedded textual content and adding HTML keyword to one or more linked documents and displaying pages that contain hyperlinks to the linked document. Hennings does not clearly teach wherein each respective one of the plurality of directories corresponds to a respective one of the groups of the plurality of categories of information.

However, Morgenthaler teaches search engines retrieve the websites and webpages matching the text or topic query or keyword and displays the results to the Internet user (see figs 6, 16 and 17, sections 0010-0011 and 0157-0158).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Morgenthaler, wherein the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of information in the system provided therein (Hennings's figs. 7-9), would incorporate the use of directory having the respective one of plurality of categories of information is selected, in the same conventional manner as described by Morgenthaler (sections 0009, and 0162, see fig. 6). The motivation being to provide other information to a user before the user selects a hyperlink to access a linked resource and enable the user to find desired web page content more efficiently.

With respect to claim 18, Hennings teaches a method for maintaining a web site via searching as discussed in claim 15.

Hennings teaches searching web site information to the use of hyperlinks on computer networks and the use of hyperlinks with embedded textual content and adding HTML keyword to one or more linked documents and displaying pages that contain hyperlinks to the linked document. Hennings does not clearly teach wherein each respective one of the plurality of directories corresponds to a respective one of the sub-groups of the plurality of categories of information.

However, Morgenthaler teaches a tree directory each category is a directory or subdirectory containing the web site or web page and pertinent information (sections 0009, 0101 and 0162, see figs 6 and 20) and search engines retrieve the websites and webpages matching the text or topic query or

keyword and displays the results to the Internet user (see figs 6, 16 and 17, sections 0010-0011 and 0157-0158).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Morgenthaler, wherein the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of information in the system provided therein (Hennings's figs. 7-9), would incorporate the use of directory having the respective one of plurality of categories of information is selected, in the same conventional manner as described by Morgenthaler (sections 0009, and 0162, see fig. 6). The motivation being to provide other information to a user before the user selects a hyperlink to access a linked resource and enable the user to find desired web page content more efficiently.

With respect to claim 19, Hennings teaches further comprising the step of creating from a result of the at least one determined search by the search engine an up-to-date web page for the respective one of the plurality of categories wherein the up-to-date web page comprises at least one link to each of the at least one searchable HTML document having an assigned keyword relating to the respective one of the plurality of categories (using Frontpage of Microsoft application program to create a web page or an up-to-date web page: sections 0007, 0033, 0037 and 0090).

With respect to claim 20, Hennings teaches wherein the step of creating a hypertext reference is dynamically performed by the search engine while the

search engine searches the at least one searchable HTML document in the respective directory relating to the respective one of the plurality of categories (sections 0018 and 0033).

With respect to claim 21, Hennings teaches wherein the assigned keyword is included in the metatag field of the HTML header of the at least one HTML document (sections 0008, 0066, 0079-0080 and 0088; also see fig. 4).

With respect to claim 22, Hennings teaches determining a searches corresponding to the category of information, the search being executed by a search engine (sections 0093-0094 and 0096);

assigning a keyword for the category of information (see fig. 7-9, the keyword for each category is defined such as Cruise, trains and Tours and section 0092);

creating at least one HTML document to be searched by the search engine using at least one of the plurality of searches and at least one assigned keyword wherein the at least one assigned keyword is included in an HTML header of the at least one HTML document (figs. 7-9, sections 0029-0030; also see sections 0090-0091); and

creating a hypertext reference for providing the search engine with the at least one of the plurality of searches, the hypertext reference including an assigned keyword wherein the hypertext reference directs the search engine to search a respective directory (figs. 7-9, sections 0033 and 0036).

Hennings teaches searching web site information to the use of hyperlinks on computer networks and the use of hyperlinks with embedded textual content

and adding HTML keyword to one or more linked documents and displaying pages that contain hyperlinks to the linked document. Hennings does not clearly teach deciding on a category of information to be displayed on a web site, and setup a category that corresponds to the category of information, the directory containing at least one searchable HTML document.

However, Morgenthaler teaches a tree directory each category is a directory or subdirectory containing the web site or web page and pertinent information (sections 0009, 0101 and 0162, see figs 6 and 20) and search engines retrieve the websites and webpages matching the text or topic query or keyword and displays the results to the Internet user (sections 0010-0011).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Morgenthaler, wherein the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents the respective one of the plurality of categories of information in the system provided therein (Hennings's figs. 7-9), would incorporate the use of directory having the respective one of plurality of categories of information is selected, in the same conventional manner as described by Morgenthaler (sections 0009, and 0162, see fig. 6). The motivation being to provide other information to a user before the user selects a hyperlink to access a linked resource and enable the user to find desired web page content more efficiently.

Contact Information

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV or fax to (571) 273-4039. The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or **Primary Examiner Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032.**

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JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER

ANH LY 
JUL. 5th, 2005